

REMARKS

Claims 43-102 are pending in the application with claims 43, 47, 51, 55, 59, 64, 69, 74, 79, 83, 87, 91, 95 and 99 being independent. Each of the independent claims has been amended to recite that long axes of liquid crystal molecules in the liquid crystal layer are kept parallel with a surface of the substrate when driving the liquid crystal display device using the thin film transistor, as set forth in the application, for example, at page 1, line 8 to page 2, line 6; page 12, line 20 to page 13, line 3; and page 13, line 14 to page 14, line 1. No new matter has been introduced.

In response to the objection to the drawings, applicant notes that the reference to "switching" has been removed from the claims. Accordingly, the objection should be withdrawn. Applicant also notes that driving the liquid crystal display device using the thin film transistor, as now recited in the independent claims, is shown, for example, in the combination of Figs. 1 and 5.

The claims have been rejected under section 112, second paragraph. Applicant requests reconsideration and withdrawal of this rejection in view of the amendment of the independent claims to remove the reference to switching and to recite that the thin film transistor drives the liquid crystal display device.

The claims also have been rejected as being unpatentable over Funada (JP 53-48542). Applicant requests reconsideration and withdrawal of this rejection because Funada does not describe or suggest that long axes of liquid crystal molecules in the liquid crystal layer are kept parallel with a surface of the first substrate when driving the liquid crystal display device using the thin film transistor, as recited in each of the independent claims. Rather, as shown in Funada's Figs. 2 and 6, the long axes of the liquid crystal molecules in Funada's liquid crystal layer are not kept parallel with a surface of the substrate.

While the Examiner correctly notes that Funada's Fig. 7 indicates that the long axes of the liquid crystal molecules may, at some times, be parallel to the surface of the substrate, the axes are not kept parallel to the surface of the substrate. Rather, they switch between being parallel, as shown in Fig. 7, and perpendicular, as shown in Figs. 5 and 6.

Accordingly, for at least these reasons, the rejection should be withdrawn.

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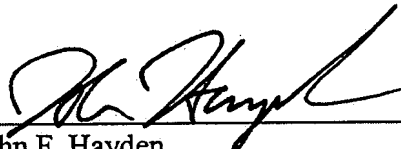
Applicant also requests reconsideration and withdrawal of this rejection for the additional reason that Funada does not describe or suggest a transparent conductive material formed over the second substrate, as recited in claims 43, 47, 59 and 64; a transparent conductive material comprising ITO formed over the second substrate, as recited in claims 51, 55, 69 and 74; a transparent conductive material over the liquid crystal layer, as recited in claims 79, 87 and 95; or a transparent conductive material comprising ITO over the liquid crystal layer, as recited in claims 83, 91 and 99. While the rejection contends that reference numeral 4 of Funada refers to a transparent conductive material, this is not the case. Rather, as noted in the translation of Funada that is being submitted with this reply, reference numeral 4 merely refers to an electrode and is silent as to whether the electrode is transparent. Accordingly, the rejection should be withdrawn for at least this additional reason.

Applicant submits that all claims are in condition for allowance.

The fee in the amount of \$120 in payment of the one-month extension fee is being paid concurrently herewith on the Electronic Filing System (EFS) by way of Deposit Account authorization. Please apply any other charges or credits to Deposit Account No. 06-1050.

Respectfully submitted,

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